

The generic names of the British longicorn Coleoptera explained

<i>Prionus</i>	From <i>prion</i> = a saw or sawyer, from the antennal formation
<i>Arhopalus</i>	Without a club, with reference to the femora
<i>Asemum</i>	Unmarked
<i>Tetropium</i>	Having four eyes, from their appearing divided (Same as <i>Tetrops</i>)
<i>Rhagium</i>	A kind of venomous spider (<i>rhagion</i>) mentioned by an old Greek author
<i>Stenocorus</i>	Apparently a slender youth (formerly <i>Toxotus</i> an archer)
<i>Acmaeops</i>	Perhaps appearing at the height (<i>acme</i>) of summer
<i>Grammoptera</i>	Written or marked wing, though there are no elytral markings
<i>Alosterna</i>	With wing-like breast (Latin plus Greek)
<i>Leptura</i>	Slender tail, from the more or less tapering form
<i>Judolia</i>	No meaning can be assigned – an invention
<i>Auoplodera</i>	Unarmed neck, with reference to hind pronotal angles
<i>Strangalia</i>	Compressed, squeezed, from the generally narrow tapering form
<i>Cerambyx</i>	Some unidentified horned beetle feeding on dead wood (<i>keras</i> = horn)
<i>Trinophyllum</i>	Not clear (<i>phyllum</i> = leaf)
<i>Gracilia</i>	Latin <i>gracilis</i> slender (no connection with “graceful”)
<i>Obrium</i>	Apparently an invention
<i>Nathrins</i>	Apparently an invention
<i>Molorchus</i>	Name of a poor vine-dresser who hospitably entertained Hercules
<i>Aromia</i>	From the pleasant aroma given off by <i>A. moschata</i> , the Musk Beetle
<i>Hylotrupes</i>	Wood-borer (cf. <i>Hylobius</i> , <i>Geotrupes</i>)
<i>Callidium</i>	A diminutive formed on <i>kallos</i> = beauty
<i>Pyrrhidium</i>	From the preceding with the first element altered to “fiery”
<i>Poecilium</i>	From <i>poikilos</i> = variegated
<i>Phymatodes</i>	Resembling a growth; obscure
<i>Clytus</i>	Famed, renowned, suggested by the bright clear markings
<i>Plagionotus</i>	With back sloping or slanting (the fasciae are straight)
<i>Anaglyptus</i>	Carved up, suggested by the markings
<i>Lamia</i>	A fabulous monster, bogey, hobgoblin
<i>Mesosa</i>	Formed from <i>mesos</i> middle, but intended meaning not clear
<i>Pogonocherus</i>	Beard(ed) horn, from the long hairs on antennae; the second element should have been <i>cernis</i> with no ‘h’
<i>Leiopus</i>	Smooth foot, with apparent reference to hairless tarsi
<i>Acanthocinus</i>	From the spine (Greek <i>akanthos</i> = thorn) at each side of pronotum, but second element (- <i>cinus</i>) unclear. The common synonym <i>Astyomus</i> was the title of a magistrate in ancient Athens (<i>astu</i> ‘city’, <i>nomos</i> ‘law’)
<i>Agapanthia</i>	Love (<i>agape</i>) of flowers
<i>Saperda</i>	A name applied to one or more kinds of fish
<i>Oberea</i>	An invented name or possibly an eponym
<i>Stenostola</i>	Literally, a narrow robe
<i>Phytoecia</i>	Inhabiting plants (<i>oikos</i> = house)
<i>Tetrops</i>	Four eyes – the eyes being completely divided (Cf. <i>Tetropium</i>)

– A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.

EDITORIAL COMMENT: Previous contributions on the subject of the generic names of British beetles may be read in this journal at volume **114**: 139-141, 169 and 268 and in the present volume on page 149.